

Saline County Journal

VOLUME 9.

SALINA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 25, 1879.

NUMBER 34

Republican County Convention.

The Republicans of Saline county will meet in Convention on Saturday, October 11th, 1879, at 10 o'clock A. M., to put in nomination candidates for the offices named as follows: Sheriff, County Clerk, Register of Deeds, County Treasurer, Surveyor, Coroner, and County Commissioner from the Second Commissioner District of Saline county. A Republican County Central Committee will be chosen.

The primary meetings to elect delegates to the County Convention will be held in the following precincts at the hours of 2 o'clock P. M. and 8 o'clock P. M., and in all other precincts between the hours of 2 and 8 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, October 9th, 1879.

The basis of representation will be one delegate for every 15 votes cast for the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, at the last general election, or fractional part thereof of 8 or more votes (provided that a city township shall have at least one delegate) and as follows:

Precincts. Delegates. **Precincts.** Delegates.
Greely 1
Smoky Hill No. 1 2
Smoky Hill No. 2 2
Smoky Hill No. 3 2
North Elm 1
Malby's 1
Holman's 1
Solomon 1
Spring Creek 1
Walcutt 1
Washington 1
Dartmouth 1
Powers 1

The primary elections for the selection of delegates will be held at the usual places of voting in each precinct, except as follows: City of Salina, First Ward, City Hall; City of Salina, Second Ward, E. L. Gordon's office; City of Salina, Third Ward, Ray's saloon; Opera House Block, City of Salina, Fourth Ward, Martin & Chapman's paint shop; Spring Creek township, at the school house in Brownsville; Falm township, at Falm post office; in Cambridge township, at New Canfield.

H. C. GORDON, Chairman Central Committee.
M. D. SAMPSON, Secretary.

The official majority for Kallach in San Francisco is 1,528.

The National Liberal Camp Meeting, which has been in session at Bismarck Grove, adopted a resolution that it is inadvisable for the National Liberal League, which is to meet in Cincinnati shortly, to inaugurate any political action or to nominate Presidential candidates. They have also organized a Western Liberal wing of the party, and adopted the motto, "Freedom, Fellowship and Character."

Secretary Sherman's attention having been called to the published statement that he had directed that the silver dollar should not be received by the treasury in certain cases, says that the statement is absolutely false and without the shadow of foundation. The silver dollar is a legal tender for all purposes, and it has always been received by the treasury in payment of demands of every kind, and as fully and freely as gold coin.

FACTIOUS ITEMS.

BY JOSHUA SHORT.

Prominent members of the bar—old toppers.

Taking in the fair—gazing at the pretty women.

Married people who never have the least difference, are apt to have considerable indifference.

There is a woman in Salina that we imagine would take the belt in a supinating contest. We truly pity her if her trouble is in accordance to her sighs. This is not very brilliant; but will do to intermingling with our more gifted ones.

Ball dancing is no longer the rage—Exchange. Taking this into consideration, how would it do to procure a genuine ballet girl that never was an amazon; and an actor that would admit that he once played without encore, and make them the specialties of a traveling hall show. We imagine there's millions in it.

'Tis queer that there has never been a contest for the champion running nose.

Since a very charming young widow moved in next to Smith, he says he loves his neighbor as himself.

The parties that say "we never complain of having eaten too little," probably never know what it was to have too little to eat.

A Salina youth who is just merging into the "late Sunday night age," says that all sweet things don't make the tooth ache. Then he mentions kisses, for instance. Poor boy.

A performance of a high degree—ropo walking.

"'Tis a poor rule that won't work both ways." And if virtue is its own reward then it must be a vice versa.

'Tis queer what a change the elapse of time will produce. Now a year ago we were content to accept any distribution of money tendered us. To-day we have so enlarged the sphere of our usefulness, so increased the bulk of our riches, that we would fain discuss the question whether we shall accept gold or silver.

Very few of us succeed in the beginning. The first thing we ever wrote for publication we read to the editor of a certain sheet whom we had cornered in his sanctum. Then he took our manuscript and cast it into a fiery furnace, and said if we didn't get out mighty quick he'd serve us in the same way. We got out. That was ten years ago; and now just see what a literary standard we might occupy if we had only possessed the ability.

A trapeze performer at the Theatre Comique, Kansas City, missed his grip a few nights since, and fell to the stage breaking his collar bone. The man that attends all such entertainments, in the expectation of seeing a performer killed, now complains that he has been robbed, because the trapeze still lives.

Teacher—"Can numbers of different denominations be added together?"
Pupil—"Yes sir."

Teacher—"How is that; can you add chairs and tables together?"
Pupil—"Yes sir; by reducing them by the process of fire to ashes, we find we have them of the same denomination, when—"

Teacher—"You may take your seat."
"A man who knows," confidentially in forms us that the reason a horse can go better after he is shod is, because it puts him on his metal."

No man or party, not even the Green-backers, have any idea of setting the constitution of these United States at defiance and deny that the sole power of coining money is vested in Congress, and yet an eastern prize paper openly avows that their agents are coining money. This should be looked into.

A certain Mr. Smith instead of taking a Nevada editor for libel, measured out punishment in a different manner, as may be inferred by the following which

is from the pen of such editor: "Saturday was certainly a remarkable day. In addition to the events recorded by us, we are pained to have to make mention of a hostile meeting which took place between a Mr. Smith and the editor of this paper. It might have been a chance meeting, but it wasn't—he knew we were in our office, and where such a vast amount of interesting matter had taken its exodus from our gifted pen, two exponents of professional life, being an honest or dishonest money trader, had row which ended in the rapid transit of canes—a sort of passage-at-arms, as it might be. In all fairness, and in a spirit of impartiality, we ought to state that Mr. Smith had a little the best of the encounter, which is not much to the credit of our side. And now we have that to grieve over. 'Tis not always the gifted that are crowned with success."

Paleontology—The Address of President

(New York Times.)

Saratoga, Aug. 28.—The great event of the annual gathering of science in mid-summer is always the address of the presiding officer of the preceding meeting. The address was delivered as a lecture this evening to a large audience in the Town Hall. Prof. Marsh, the "retiring President," presented the "History and Methods of Paleontological Discovery." The possession of a select and very valuable library of works on this subject, and his acquaintance with the German language and literature, have helped the Professor in compiling the materials for this lecture; but it showed throughout the fruit of much research and toil. He regards the history of the globe, shown in its rocks and fossils, as a promising path toward solving the question, "What is life?"

Great advance has been made, he said in this study within a decade. It will be convenient to regard the history of paleontology as embraced in four consecutive periods. During the first period there were a long and bitter contest as to the nature of fossil remains—whether they were fossils, of nature or the relics of animal life. Some of the ancients hit upon correct, and some incorrect, answers. Xenophanes of Colophon (300 B. C.) and Herodotus (450 B. C.) approached the true theory as to fossils, while Pythagoras (582 B. C.) according to Ovid, had the idea of the rise of land above the water, carrying sea shells. Aristotle (384-322 B. C.) put forth correct notions as to changes of land and sea, but his views about spontaneous birth of men and animals from moist clay served, unfortunately, to explain the formation of fossils, also, in a similar way. Other Greek writers had even more fantastic theories. The Romans added little to the world's knowledge on the subject, but Pliny names and describes several fossils. Then comes a blank of 1,300 or 1,400 years, in which Prof. Marsh finds only two references to the subject. Not until the sixteenth century did the study of fossils begin to attract much attention. Great discoveries of such remains in Italy then aroused discussion, in which Leonardo Da Vinci took part, and opposed the common notion of their having originated through "nature and the influence of the stars." Fracastoro was another strong opponent of the theory that fossils were products of a "plastic force" of nature. Conrad Gesner, in 1555, published a catalogue of a collection of fossils. But the old views still held sway, and were advocated by eminent writers. And there was also a theory that minerals grew from seeds; and yet another notion which found advocates, claiming that the Creator made the fossils just as they were found in the rocks for some inscrutable purpose.

During the seventeenth century there were numerous essays on fossils, and many catalogues. The true theory made important advances. Steno, a Dane, proved the identity of fossil sharks' teeth with those of Mediterranean species. He first put on record the significant fact that the oldest rocks contain no fossils. Gradually the notions of "plastic force" and "fermentation" ceased to prevail, and what Prof. Marsh calls the second period in this history began with the eighteenth century. The main characteristic of this period was the general belief that fossil remains were deposited by the Mosaic deluge. Many books that became famous supported this view. The most renowned of these was the "Homo Diluvii Testis." The specimen on which that work was founded was regarded as the skeleton of a child destroyed by the deluge. The same author referred two fossil vertebrae to that "accursed race destroyed by the flood." Cuvier afterward ascertained that the first of these relics had belonged to a gigantic salamander, and the remainder to an ichthyosaurus. The lecturer told a curious story of Beringer, who was professor at the University of Wartburg, and had taught his pupils that the "figured stones" were "sports of nature." Some of the fun-loving students carved fantastic forms from the limestone of the region, and buried them where the professor used to dig for fossils. The new treasures were soon discovered; the delight of the finder encouraged further manufacture, and taxed the students' ingenuity. At last Beringer had a large and unique collection of forms new to himself and to science, and after long and patient study his work upon them appeared (1790) with twenty folio plates. The deception became known soon after the book was published, and the luckless professor was overwhelmed with ridicule. He tried to buy and destroy the volumes already issued, but they rose in price as they became scarce, and finally he died in mortification and poverty. But some of his family, it is said, profited by the notoriety of the work, and repaired their fortunes by the sale of a second edition. The effect on science was, on the whole, a benefit, by causing greater

caution on the part of investigators. Among the writers of the period whose works were cited by Prof. Marsh was Voltaire, who suggested that the shells found in the Alps were dropped by Crusaders returning from Palestine. Buffon asserted the theory of the subsidence and elevation of continents, but afterwards recanted under pressure from the Faculty of Theology at Paris. He did not desire to be a martyr to science, and published a declaration of his implicit faith in the Mosaic narrative. The great contest between two opposing schools of geology—the Vulcanists and the Neptunists—belongs to this period. Werner, the advocate of the aqueous theory, is credited with first making the important observation that different rock formations can be discriminated by the fossils they contain.

In the third period, toward the close of the eighteenth century, the belief declined that fossil remains were deposited by the Mosaic deluge. One characteristic of the new era succeeding was the determination of fossils by comparison with living forms, another was that every species, recent and extinct, had a separate creation. Cuvier and Lamarck in France, and William Smith, an English surveyor, founded the modern science of paleontology. While wrong on some important points, Cuvier was the first to discover that the earth was inhabited by a succession of different series of animals, each peculiar to its own epoch. Lamarck's conclusions were of yet higher value, by paving the way to a true theory of evolution. William Smith announced a method of determining strata by their fossils. The list of names illustrative in this science during the present century, as given by the lecturer, was very long, and included publications in England, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Russia, the Scandinavian countries and North America. Full justice was done to Louis Agassiz, Richard Owen, Blumenbach and Von Meyer. At the close of the third period the advances of the science were carefully estimated. More than 30,000 new species of extinct animals and plants had been described. The order of succession found in any one part of the earth was essentially the same in all parts. The higher forms made their appearance successively. All the older fossils were of extinct species. Finally, the changes of the earth's surface were ascertained to have been mostly of a slow and gradual kind. Twenty years ago the belief in special creations had been undermined by well-established facts. But the question remained, How had the changes of form been brought about? Then it was that Darwin spoke the magic words, "Natural Selection," and a new era in science began. Prof. Marsh dates the revolution in belief on that subject from the publication of Darwin's "Origin of Species" in 1859. The characteristics of the present period in paleontology were stated as "the belief that all life, living and extinct, has been evolved from simple forms," and "the accepted fact of the great antiquity of the human race."

The progress made during the past twenty years in this science is very great. The lecturer enumerated many of the note-worthy additions to the number of extinct species. A more important fact is, that the genealogies of various existing mammals have been traced with considerable probability through allied forms in closely connected series. The evolution of the horse, Prof. Marsh asserts, is to-day demonstrated by specimens now known. The demonstration in one case stands for all. The active workers of science regard it as "a waste of time to discuss the truth of evolution; the battle on this point has been fought and won." The lecture concluded with a brief review of the evidence for the antiquity of man. His existence in the quaternary epoch, it is said, is now generally accepted. Prof. Marsh favors a view expressed on "high authority," estimating the antiquity of man in Europe, back to the glacial epoch, as 250,000 years. There is also strong evidence of a yet earlier human existence in the Pliocene of America. The reign of universal law has now been extended in all departments of science, from the inanimate to the living world. The rapidly converging lines of research seem to meet at the point where organic nature become one. This point will yet be reached.

The Salina Quintette Club.

This combination of musical talent entertained the people of Solomon in the Presbyterian church last Wednesday evening, as previously announced in the Sentinel, and our published prediction that the affair would be first-class in every respect was fully justified by the reality. Among the most commendable features of the entertainment we mention the following as particularly worthy of praise: "See the Pale Moon," a duet by Miss Mary Yang-fish and Mrs. E. Logan White. "The Flower Dance"—quartet, Miss Mary Yang-fish, K. Logan White and Messrs. H. W. Berks and R. R. Warren. Piano solo—Oberon—H. J. Yung-fish; excellent. "Mony a Ship," duet and quartet—Miss Tirza Huxtable, K. Logan White, Messrs. Berks and Warren, very popular and enthusiastically encored. "Nancy Lee," a grand old song of the sea—deserved and received much applause. "Overture to William Tell," a grand piece, well performed. The other exercises of the evening were also very creditable. The audience was very large for Solomon, and the people well pleased with the entertainment. Considering that this is the club's first appearance in public, we pronounce it a success, and we promise a full house should they, as intimated, decide to give another exhibition at this place. We commend the Quintette club to the patronage of neighboring towns and bespeak for it a favorable reception.—Solomon Sentinel.

Old Settlers.

LAWRENCE, September 15.—The first day of the Quarter Centennial celebration of the settlement of Kansas has passed off very successfully. The day was beautiful. The city of Lawrence was handsomely decorated, and a great crowd of people were present at Bismarck.

In the forenoon addresses were made by ex-Governor Chas. Robinson and by ex-Secretary Usher, now Mayor of the city of Lawrence.

In the afternoon, speeches were made by Col. C. K. Hoffiday, of Topeka; by Governor St. John, and by Geo. A. Crawford, of Fort Scott. The event of the day was the address of Col. John W. Forney, of Philadelphia. At the time of its delivery the great tabernacle was crowded with people, and hundreds were outside of it. It was an elaborate and eloquent history of Kansas and the part it has played in the history of the country. The address was received with great applause.

In the evening, an old settlers' love feast was held, at which speeches were made by George W. Brown, formerly editor of the Herald of Freedom, at Lawrence; James F. Logate, S. N. Wood, William Hutchinson and others.

Lawrence, Kansas, September 16th.—This has been the grandest day in the history of Kansas. The Quarter Centennial of the settlement of the State has been a magnificent success. Business was entirely suspended in Lawrence, and the citizens of Douglas County turned out almost on mass. More than twelve hundred teams crossed the wagon bridge for Bismarck Grove, and railroad trains ran every twenty minutes between the city and the grove all day.

Not a quarter of the people could get into the tabernacle. The grounds, fifty acres in extent, were thronged. Special trains from all the neighboring cities, arrived. It is estimated that at least twenty thousand people were present. The Governor and most of the State officers were on the ground. General Pope and other military officers from Fort Leavenworth, were present.

Letters were read from Amos Lawrence, of Boston; ex-Senator Tumbull, of Illinois; Secretary Ervatt, Secretary Sherman, Senator Ingalls, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Massachusetts; John G. Whittier, the poet; Martin F. Conway and others.

Speeches were made in the forenoon by Colonel D. R. Anthony, Sidney Clarke, George W. Julian, of Indiana; General Pope and C. B. Luns.

The barbeque dinner was a great success. Beside the public tables, there were hundreds of parties scattered all over the grounds dining in picnic style, and everybody was amply supplied.

The event of the afternoon was the oration by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston. Mr. Hale's address was an examination of the early settlement of Kansas from a Republican standpoint. He gave full account of the agency of the Emigrant Aid Society, and the work it did in Kansas. Mr. Hale's address was a masterpiece, and was received with the greatest satisfaction by the people.

Short speeches were also made by Col. John W. Forney, Gov. St. John, J. S. Emery, Esq.; T. D. Thacher, of the Lawrence Journal; Rev. Dr. Cordley; D. W. Wilder, of the St. Joe Herald; Mr. Rogers, of Burlingame, and a large number of others.

The Old Settlers' Love Feast is being continued this evening at the tabernacle.

Pious Smiles.

A little girl in the infant class of a Sunday school thoroughly appreciated the difference between being good from choice and from necessity. At the close of the school one day the teacher remarked, "Beckie, dear, you have been a very good little girl to-day." "Yes, I could'n't help being good, I got a 'tiff neck,' the pious little Beckie replied with perfect seriousness.

Danbury News. Rev. Mr. Pogson, of Bridgeport, is the father of a boy who will probably distinguish himself. The evening before the last circus in that city the reverend gentleman was talking to his son about the beauty of heaven, when the child suddenly observed: "Papa, let's drop heaven and talk circus."

Willie, aged ten, and Jenny, aged six, were playing together. One of them was minutely examining a fly. "I wonder how God made him?" he exclaimed. "God don't make flies as carpenters make things," observed the other boy. "God says, let there be flies, and there is flies."

The boy who substitutes a living for a dead hornet in the collection of a near-sighted entomologist, and then asks the man of science to show him where the insect's sting is located, should be held responsible for any irreligious sentiments the victim may advance.

Punch: First Curate: "Delightful change in the weather—a little sunshine at last. I hope it'll—" Second Curate: "Well I—' indeed it's rather inopportune for 'Slocum Parva.' Our special service of prayer for fine weather is fixed for next Sunday."

A tramp arrived where the authorities gave him stones to break, before he had his dinner. Then up spoke the tramp and said, "When they ask for bread ye gave them a stone."

Mr. Talmage will return in October, and then the theatrical season will be fairly opened.

When a man's temper gets the best of him it reveals the worst of him.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This Salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Howard M. Sale, Salina.

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Come and See Our \$7.50 Suits, worth \$10.00
" " 2.00 White Blankets, worth 3.00
" " 1.00 Hats, worth 1.50
" " 3.50 Boots, worth 4.50
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" " Flannels and Waterproofs.
" " Cloaks and Shawls.
" " Gloves, Hamburgs, Ribbons, Neck-Ties

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No matter what you want, you can find it at our store. Our prices are way below our neighbors. Don't take our word for it, but come and see for yourselves.

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DRY GOODS, CLOAKS,

Hamburg Edgings and Insertions,

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People will Buy where They can save the most Money

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INVITE OPPOSITION, BUT DEFY COMPETITION

Follow the crowd and you will go right to the Cheap Corner of

OBER, HAGEMAN & WHITTREDGE.

KANSAS CENTRAL LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.

MONEY!

CONSTANTLY ON HAND TO LOAN

on First Class Mortgage Security.

On Terms as REASONABLE as can be Obtained in Central Kansas,

No tedious waiting for Applications to be sent East.

Kansas Central Loan & Trust Co

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Regular advertising will be charged six cents per line for local notices and all others ten cents per line.

TIME TABLE—K. P. R. R.

The following is the time-table of the arrival and departure of trains on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, at Salina.

MAIN LINE.

TRAINS GOING WEST—THROUGH.

No. 1, Mail and Express, 7:40 A. M.
No. 3, Kansas Express, 8:20 A. M.
No. 7, Freight, 2:50 P. M.

TRAINS GOING EAST—THROUGH.

No. 2, Mail and Express, 8:30 A. M.
No. 4, Kansas Express, 12:15 P. M.
No. 6, Accommodation, 7:30 P. M.

GOING EAST AND NORTH.

No. 32, Accommodation, 2:10 A. M.
Going West—Daily; Daily except Monday; Daily except Sunday. Going East—Daily; Daily except Sunday.

SALINA BUSINESS CARDS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

F. R. HANNA, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SALINA, KANSAS. Office in City Hall, Santa Fe Avenue.

Complete contracts of every foot of ground in Saline county, and writes to order.

HILLER & WHITNEY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. No. 92, Santa Fe Avenue, Salina, Kansas.

C. A. HILLER, A. W. WHITNEY.

MOHLER & CUNNINGHAM, Attorneys at Law, SALINA, KANSAS. OFFICE IN POST-OFFICE BLOCK.

CRAVENS & BRANIFF, Attorneys-at-Law, AND LOAN AGENTS. Office over Sargent & Bates', Iron Avenue.

R. A. LOVITT, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over J. C. Nash & Son's new store. Salina, Kansas.

Special Attention to Collections.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. JENNEY, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND Surgeon. Office over Sargent & Bates', Iron Avenue, Salina, Kansas. Special attention given to diseases of women and children.

DR. J. W. DAILY. Has returned to Salina and opened an office in his old residence, next door to the German Lutheran church. His usual office hours will be from 12 till 2 P. M., but he will endeavor to devote every Monday afternoon to the treatment of

Piles, Fistulas and Chronic Diseases.

E. R. SWITZER, M. D., Graduate of McGill University, Montreal, Canada. Having located in Salina, for the purpose of his profession, would tender his services to the citizens of Salina and surrounding country. Thankful to his friends for past patronage, he would respectfully ask a continuation of the same. Residence, he sees Mrs. Hinggett's and Mr. Wells' residence, on Iron Avenue.

CHAS. M. CLARK, M. D. (Late Surg. 30th Ill. Vet. Vol.)

Office—On Santa Fe Avenue, over Baltimore Clothing Store.

DENTIST.

DR. R. E. NICKLES, DENTIST. Office over H. M. Sale's Drug Store.

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Signs, House, Carriage and Ornamental Painting, Paper Hanging, Decorating, Wall Coloring and Car.riage Painting. The rooms are painted and decorated with fine designs and designs. No. 101 First street Salina, Kansas.

MAXEY HOUSE. Eighth Street.

LEE MAXEY, Proprietor.

The Maxey House has lately been opened for the reception of guests. The rooms are painted and decorated with fine designs and designs. No. 101 First street Salina, Kansas.

KRUEGER & PARKER, Architects & Builders. Are prepared to execute contracts for building in good style and on reasonable terms.

Plans and Specifications Drawn to order, buildings measured up and completed, maps constructed. Job work done to order.

SHOP: corner of Nevada street and Iron Avenue